FIRE'S HAVOC. STANDSUNDERWAY

Two Scenes of Destruction in the Early Morning.

Panic and Hair's-Breadth Escapes in a Fine Flat House,

Allen Wardwell and His Daughter Nearly Suffocated.

A Factory Stored with Combustibles Burned to the Ground.

Fire caused destruction and fright in two At 2 c'clock the girl Nora, in the basement of the four-storied brown-stone flat at 102 West Fifty-fourth street, owned by James Ainsworth, was awakened by the smell of smoke. She got up, went out into the hall and saw smoke and

fames creeping up the staircase.
She yelled "Fire!" and then with remarkable nce of mind rushed back to her bed and vered herself up with the clothes. She had to be dragged out by the firemen.

Mr. Allen Wardwell, brother of the late Prohi-

be dragged out by the firemen.

Mr. Allen Wardwell, brother of the late Prohibition candidate, lives on the second floor with his daughter. They were both awakened by Nors's yells and rushed to call each other.

The lower half of the stairway was wrapped i flames, but Miss Wardwell threw an afghan shawl over her wrapper and sid down the baluster through the smoke and flame. She was nearly suffocated and got her evelashes singed. Mr. Wardwell made a big jump through the smoke and flames and they escaped.

The top floor was occupied by Policeman James G. Howe, his wife and two sons. They escaped on to the roof, as the flames and smoke made the lower floors of the house impassable.

Af. Ainsworth and his wife had been roused by Mr. Wardwell and escaped, as they were on the first floor. Mrs. Ainsworth and Miss Wardwell stood on the steps and cried. Fire!"

The servant zirl of the Wardwells, who was in a small room on the second floor in the rear of the house, was in great danger, as they could not make her hear and the smoke and flames prevented their getting to her room.

Mr. Wardwell finally rung the bell which the butcher pulls every morning. That woke her, and then they rang the front-door bell. On attempting to answer that the girl discovered the fire and rushed back, put on a clean apron and escaped to the roof.

The engines came up and had the fire under control in about half an hour.

The loss of the Ainsworths is \$2,000, that of Mr. Wardwell \$400, while Policeman Howe, of the Third Precinct, suffered to the setent of \$1,500.

The fire was caused by a defective flue in the adolating house, No. 104. The fire eat through

The fire was caused by a defective flue in the loining house, No. 104. The fire eat through to the stairway.

The water did a good deal of the damage. The stairways are completely burned away and the house terribly blackened.

HARLEM'S BIG BLAZE.

THE BUFFALO SASH COMPANY'S PACTORY BURNED DOWN.

The large brick building on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, used as a manufactory by the Buffalo Bash and Door Company, was discovered to be on fire at about 1.30 o'clock this morning.

The building was stored with paint, varnish and well-seasoned lumber, and was a most danand well-seasoned lumber, and was a most danserous one to fight. It was discovered by
chance, for, as far as could be learned this
morning, there was no night watchman on the
premises at the time the fire broke out.
Daniel Provost, a conductor on the Tenth avenue cable road, was making his last trip before
geing home. It was about 1, 40 o'clock and his
car was going east, and as it neared the corner
of Ninth avenue he saw clouds of smoke issuing
from the basement of the structure.

Hostorged the car and ran to a liquor saloon
on the corner of One Hundred and I wenty-fifth
street, where the fire-alarm key was kept, and
sent in a slarm.

Chief Reily was on the scene in a moment,
and he saw at once that there was no time to be
lost, so he sent another alarm, which was followed by a third. Twelve engines and six trucks
responded, and, under the supervision of Chiefs
lieity, McCabe and Reeves, the men went to
work.

work.

Some idea of the rapidity with which the flames spread may be gathered from the fact that when the firemen arrived on the third alarm, less than fifteen minutes after the fire was

discovered, the building was a seething mass of fire.

The building was a five-story brick structure, extending about fifty feet on Ninth avenue and 100 feet on One Mundred and Twenty-fourth street. It was stocked with dangerous combustibles and the neighbors have been expecting a fire for a long time.

Telegraph lines to Albany and Buffalo that were strung on poles running along Ninth avenue were melted and fell to the ground, and for a short time the movements of the firemen were greatly impeded.

The fire was so hot that the firemen were unable to enter the building, and their work had to be done from the outside.

Beveral windows of the Morningside flat, on an opposite corner, were cracked by the heat, and the people living there were excited.

There are over forty families in the buildings and they were greatly alarmed, but the good work of the firemen and police prevented any panic.

By this time the walls were in a dangerous

panic.

By this time the walls were in a dangerous condition. The walls on all sides, save the rear, had begun falling down in chunks. The rear wall remained solid and firm until mearly 3 colock, when, with a mighty rush, it came down in one mass, striking the rear of Allen's house, and crushing the stable into splinters.

len's house, and crushing the stable into splinters.

After that the fire began to smoulder, occasionally breaking into a blaze. The building and stock was totally destroyed. The heat was so intense that the heavy iron pillars supporting the floors were cracked.

The building was owned by the Buffalo Last and Blind Company, and is insured for \$40,000; the stock was also insured for \$20,000; the stock was also insured for \$20,000 making a total of \$60,000. Allen had \$1,000 insurance on his shantles and cows. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

How the fire originated is a mystery, but the theory is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion.

COL. GRANT OFF FOR VIENNA.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND ALSO SAILED TO-DAY.

Col. Fred Grant, the newly appointed Minisser to Vienna, sailed for Enrope on the steam-ship Aller, for Bremen, to-day. He was accompanied by his wife and family and his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant.

On the same steamer was Herman Ocirichs, whose practical loke in inviting his friends to a dinner on the Aller when she will be about 1,300 miles from New York, has caused considerable laughter in clubdom.

The Other passengers included Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, and Beron and Baroness Roeder.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland sailed to-day on the new Inman steamship City of Paris.

Substantial Charity for the Duvala. "A. H. W." sends \$10 in aid of the Duval family, and "Pearl" \$1 for the same worthy purpose. The Duvals have been plunged into great distress by the loss of their little daughter Louise, in addition to which they were dispos-sessed for non-payment of rent.

"A Living Testimonial."

BROCKLYN, Jan. 23, 1888. ses. Rinen & Son: I am a living testimental to the efficacy of your "Com-FRUND SARBAPARILLA" as a liver Medicine, Tonic and Regenerator. I have been troubled for years with Liver Complaint, but three bottles of your SARAPABILLA have completely extrad me. I have never nel better in may lefe. Alleges a piece man a Milkitow Dollana owild not give fine what your meedings has—bealth and attention.

Respectfully pours, Wis. R. Burre, 508 Waverly ave., Brooklyn, L. I.

Carpenters Close Up Favorite Routes | Brobat | of Travel

Historical Portrait Exhibition Opened to the Press To-Day.

Mr. McAllister Rather Vaguely Inquires Who Mr. Gerry Is.

There is rejoicing to-day among the masses. Thanks to the efforts of Mayor Grant, who has come nobly forward in the interests of the people, and to the decision of the Army Committee, who have changed the route of the military parade so as to encircle Union Square, it looks as if every one were going to get a chance to see something at least of the famous Centennial

The Board of Aldermen has already begun to be flooded with applications for private stands, and if they grant half of them the sidewalks along the line of march will soon be difficult if

not dangerous for pedestrians to navigate. The carpenters have already closed up many of the favorite routes of travel in the vicinity of Washington and Madison squares, where the big yellow plank structures are growing every day in breadth and height, making the most fashionable quarter of Madison Square resemble a half-acre section of the Polo Ground bleak-

The ground has stready been surveyed at Reservoir Park, near Forty-second street, where the work will soon begin, and the Union Square

the work will soon begin, and the Union Square hotel men are prospecting in that neighborhood for the erection of the biggest grand stand on record.

Fifth seemue and Broadway will it is thought, before the day of the parade present almost a continuous area of grand stands from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street, and there, with the temporary vantage points offered by trucks and stages in the side streets, will give every one an opportunity to see the great show. ALDERMEN ARE ELATED.

The Aldermen are so tickled with the idea that they are going to view the parade from the aristocratic courtyard of the Stewart mansion and the courtesy shown them by Judge Hilton that they are in the best of humor and are disposed to give permits to all who ask for them.

The unpleasantness that has arisen over the report that the Centennial Committee was not prepared to provide for the Pennsylvania militia, who have not been favored with an appropriation for expenses from their State Legislature, has not yet blown over. Although Chairman Hamilton has written to the Pennsylvania authorities to say that the soldiers from the Keyatone State will be welcomed and amply provided for, there seems to be a feeling on the part of the officers of the National Guard of that State that the Committee has not treated them with due courtesy, and they express their opinion of the hospitality of New Yorkers in somewhat contemptuous terms.

It is thought, however, that the assurances of the members of the Centennial Committee will have their effect, and that in time the present feelings of resentment on the part of the tanheel contingent will disappear and everything will be lovely.

Some interest is added to the McAllister-Gerry-Fish imbroglio by the repeated attenue to f the ex-boss of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems and the suppose that Mr. Gerry, seems and the sum of the ex-boss of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems and the continued that and the sum of the ex-boss of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems and continued the sum of the ex-boss of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, seems of the

Some interest is added to the McAllister-Gerry-Fish imbroglio by the repeated statement of the ex-boss of the ball and banquet that Mr. Gerry, enot once, but on many different occasions spoke in the most disparaging and contemptuous terms of Mayor Grant's intelligence and knowledge of banquet etiquette, and of his own (Elbridge T. Gerry's) pre-eminent fitness for the position.

MR. M'ALLISTER SOMEWHAT PERSONAL. "Who is Elbridge T. Gerry, anyway?" he isks, and intimates that if the question was given to the public to answer some picturesque replies would be forthcoming.

As to Mr. Fish's story that he was merely a caterer for the Committee, Mr. alcAllister says that if Mr. Fish made any such statement, why, sverybody knows that Mr. Fish lies."

LOAN EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

everybody knows that Mr. Fish lies."

LOAN EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

The Centennial festivities which are to compensate the Inauguration of Mr. George Washington as the First President of the Republic of the United States of America may be said to have begun to-day, and it is not without a certain fitness that the press should set the ball rolling. The Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relies was first thrown open to-day from 12 to 5 for the press view. It will continue open until May 8.

The Art and Exhibition Committee is made up of the following gentlemen: Henry G. Marquand, Chairman: Gordon L. Ford, Vice-Chairman: Richard W. Gibler. Secretaryz William A. Coffio. Manager: Messra. Daniel Huntington. F. Hopkinson Smith. William E. Dodge, Charles Parsons, Alexander W. Drake, Oliver H. Perry, Francis D. Millet, Halmar H. Boysson. Charles Henry Hart, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, John H. Cadwalader, Lispenard Stewart and Charles H. Russell, ir.

The Loan Exhibition fills five rooms of the Metropolitan Opera-Honse, including the Assembly Room. One of the largest of these rooms is set apart for portraits of Washington and of those who were associated with hum in forming and ruling the Government at its inception. The different portraits of Washington and of those who were associated with hum in forming and ruling the Government at its inception. The different portraits of Washington are very interesting. The sleek, rosy-cheeked Gilbert Stuart portrait of the immortal deorge is familiar to most American, but there are many differing from this somewhat idealized type not a little. The small full length of the General, with a white horse, by Trumbull, which was tainted from life and pressuled to the wife of Washington, is one of the most interesting.

BOME Of TER NOTABLES.

Among some of the other portraits which are

SOME OF THE NOTABLES. Among some of the other contraits which are loaned for this occasion are Benjamin Franklin, by Duplessis, owned by John Bigelow, esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Igzard, admirable example of Copley; John Jay, Patrick Henry; Elias Boudinot; several portraits of Alexander Hamilton; a full length of Lafayette, in naukeen trousers, and hosts of other continental celebrities, Albert Rosenthal's etchings of the "Orignal Framers of the Constitution" is a valuable collection.

Many autograph letters from the superbookection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet are in this
oom. Among others are those of John Andre,
turgoyne, Bratilock, Charles Carroll of Caroliton; Paul Jones, Alexander Hamilton, John
lancock, the traitor, Benedict Arnold, and
nany of like celebrity.

The certificate of membership in the Order of
the Circinnati of Hamilton Fish's father is
igned by "G Washington," and "J. Knox,
secretary,"

secretary." THE PELLOWOBAFTS EXHIBIT. A collection of old papers and periodicals of the time of Washington, made by the Fellow-craft Club is a charming feature of the exhitition. There are two cases full of Washington medals in gold, silver and bronze. President E. N. Potter, of Hobart Coolings, Geneva, contributes a quaint old print of Lady Washington. One very large painting more distinctly modern in style than the others represents the landing of the President at the Battery.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt sends Washington's Campservice and Gouverneur Morries wooden leg figures in a case. A very democratic wooden leg it is. Mr. S. L. M. Rarlow loans a pair of vases in china, presented by Lafsyeluc to ten. Washington, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland sent a cap owned by Mrs. Washington.

ANTIQUE SILVER PLATE, Too.

ANTIQUE SILVER PLATE, TOO.

table, a large, simple mahogany affair, quite table, a large, simple mahogany anair, quieelegant.

The Committee have labored to get together
the most interesting souvenirs they could of
Washington and the exhibition shows with
what success. In the words of the motto on
Washington's own coat-of-arms, "Exitus acta
probat." The result is a justification of the
deed." Nearly everybody contributed upon
whom the committee called, and the exhibition
is a very satisfactory one.

CHARGE OF THE PRESIDENT HARRISON.

CHANGES TO SUIT PRESIDENT HARRISON. CHANGES TO SUIT PRESIDENT HARMSON.

In accordance with the direct request of President Harrison, the arrangements for the trip from Washington to Elizabethport have been materially changed. The Presidential train will be in readiness & 9 o'clock Sunday night, April 28, when the party will go aboard. It will not start till after midnight, and will arrive at Elizabeth about 7 o'clock Monday morning. Here the President and a few of his company will take breakfast with Gov. Green, of New Jersey, and be ready to embark at the landing at Elizabeth port at 19 o'clock.

The train will consist of the President's special car and four sleepers, and will accommodate about sixty persons.

car and four sleepe about sixty persons. MORE OF WASHINGTON'S RIN.

More of Washington's kin.

Since the Committee has printed the list of Washington's kin they have received numerous letters from persons who write that they have been overlooked.

Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch writes that she is related to Gen. Washington, a brother of Gen. Washington. Washington through descent from Augustine Washington, a brother of Gen. Washington. From her statement it appears she is paternally and maternally a great grand-niece of George Washington, her father, five sisters and a brother being interred in the tomb of Washington.

R. T. Johnston, of Washington, writes that Mrs. Margaret Washington, 913 Vermont avenue, is belived to be the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington.

Mrs. Martha Custis Gibbs writes that she is a great-grandfather being Gen. Parke Custis Peter. She lives at 1329 Bolton street, Baltimore.

Mr. Henry E. Howland, of this city, writes that the nearest relative of Washington and recognized as such by Virginians is Mrs. Ball, of Richmond.

Mrs. John D. M. Cadeva, Claymore, Del., writes that she is a great-grandneice of Gen. Washington.

R. U. Johnson, of this city, says that William

Washington.

R. U. Johnson, of this city, says that William de Hertburn Washington, now U. S. Consulat London, Canada, should be included in the list. Mr. Johnson writes: "Mr. Washington has probably more of the blood of Gen. Washington's family than any other living person, being descended in three lines on the Washington side.

being descended in three lines on the Washington side.

Mr. Hermer writes from Washington calling attention to the claims of Major Burgess Ball, who he says is the nearest next-of-kin to Washington living. He resides in Washington, and is related first by being the descendant of Major Ball, and second by his resemblance to the face of Washington. He is often photographed in Continental uniform, when the resemblance is strongly brought out.

Other descendants are:
HENRY G. Lewis, Baltimore, Md., son of Capt. H. H. Lewis, one of the nearest living relatives of Washington.

Miss ALICE WASHINGTON WEIR, great-greatgranddaughter of Samuel Washington, a brother of George Washington, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Weir and Maria McPherson Washington.

Mrs. Maria Washington Weirs, 37 West Thirty-

Dr. Robert F. Weir and Maria McPherson Washington.

Mrs. Maria Washington. Weir. 37 West Thirty-third street. New York.

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON. 813 Thirteenth street, Washington. great granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington.

Mrs. Karz Washington Hunter, wife of Dr. James B. Hunter. East Thirty-third street, New York, great granddaughter of Samuel Washington.

Col. Thosnron Augustine Washington, Land Office Interior Department. Washington, great grandlephew of Washington, through his great grandlephew of Washington, through his great grandlephew Samuel.

Lawrence Ball. Washington, D. C,

That's What the "Staats Zeitung ' Says of the Present Children's Law.

The present system of committing children deserves no other characterization than to say

that it is barbaric, heartless, and often contrar; to the public welfare. It is a fact beyond dispute that it does at time happen that children who would be best taken care of at home with their parents or guardians, through undue haste and peculiar misun-derstanding of the true state of affairs, are kept in institutions. Once inside, their release is out of question, because the commitment, as it is legally termed, cannot be revoked, even if the proceedings are begun voluntarily by the parents or guardian of the child or even by a

police magistrate. From the moment the door of the institution closes behind the newcomer all the rights of the natural guardians of the child terminate, and the appeals of mothers and fathers for the restitution of their little ones, oftimes cast aside in a moment of passion, re-echo unheeded from the walls of the asylum.

These are not the pictures woven by an imaginative fancy, but actual occurrences, and the editors of this paper, more frequently than one would suppose, are made the confidents in just such tragic family troubles. * * * The bill before the Legislature proposes a change in the law, inasmuch as it contains a clause providing that the commitment of a child to an institution may upon application be annulled by a Judge of the Supreme Court inside

of thirty days. What damage may result from such a change, we are unable to see, but we do know that, by means of such an amendment to the present law, much untold suffering will be relieved, and many acts rectified that were done in undue

As far as we are concerned, we only desire to iew the proposed law from the standpoint of instice and humanity, and the arguments of the opponents of the proposed amendment have in o way tended to convince us.

The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children expresses the opinion that asylums and houses of correction are the cet places for children, who, either through their own crimes or the bad example of parents. have been led away from the path of virtue, and that therefore they should be effectually removed from even the remotest environmen s of

moved from even the remotest environments of their past life.

But such an argument could hardly be applied in every case, and if it is discovered that even one child out of hundreds confined in these institutions, which are but prisons for youthful eriminals, is not where it ought properly to be, the Legislature of the State of New York would be instituted in view of such an isolated case, in accepting the means offered by the Hamilton bill to release a poor unfortunate child from its improper surroundings.

We hope that the bill, which has passed to a third reading, will without unnecessary delay become a law,

There is a large collection of antique Conti-nental silver plate, and Washington's writing testing. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere

It Costs Less

On the question of real economy Hond's Sarsaparilla is so far ahead of other preparations as to place them entirely out of the race as competitors. Here are facts in regard to this popular medicine, easily susceptible of

1. Hood's Sarsaparilla Costs the Manufac-1. Hood's Sarsaparilla Costs the Manufac-turer More than any other competing preparation, because it is more highly concentrated and contains more real medicinal value. 2. It Costs the Jobber More, as a consequence of

3. It Costs the Retail Druggist More, for the same reason—as can easily be learned by inquiry. Hence
the desire of some retailers to sell their own preparations, which cost them less, and for which they get the
you to buy what you do not want. Be sure to get the

A Point for You When you buy your spring medicine, you want the

only preparation of which can truly be said, "100

Dones One Dollar."

That the people appreciate this is shown by the fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

She Awards the Double Gold Eagle

And "H." Is Mr. J. Hammond, of Parkville, L. l.

the American Girl and Judge Bly's Reports

Here Is the Successful Description of

I have decided to award THE EVENING WORLD prize for the best description of the typica American girl to the writer of the following: Commanda Success.

Commanda Success.

After the virtues and foibles of the women of the best races have been described, in all of which the typical American girl daly shares, her distinctive characteristics remain to be set forth or emphasized. Foremost among these is her spicadid self-reliance, which, supported by an intelligence as acute as it is quick and available, exacts and obtains for berself a higher consideration than that accorded to the women of any other nation in the world. Proud of home and country, fearless, frank, warm-hearted, true, thorough in all she undertakes, tasteful in persoonal adornment, vividity imaginative, impulsive and remantic, while possessing a practical side that saves from error, by instinct more social than domestic, the subject of this sketch commands success in every sphere of life.

When to graces of mind and heart, more extraordinary in their proportions than their prosence, are added a rare beauty of face and figure and a charm of manuer quite irresiatible, it is not to be wondered at that the typical American girl is equally fitted to reign is the social life of a great Republic like American or adors the palatial homes of Europe's proud nobles and illustrious statesmen.

Taking it all in all I think H. has grouped the

Taking it all in all I think H. has grouped the most striking characteristics of the American girl better than any of the other competitors. There is one of his statements to which I take exception and I do not want to be set down as

H. says the typical American girl thorough in all she undertakes."

On the contrary she is a smatterer. The very intelligence he truly speaks of as acute," "quick " and "available " enables her to smatter so that she commands the "success in every sphere of life."

It enables her to get a smattering of every thing, but usually at the cost of thoroughness in Nowhere does this appear more than in those

fields of work where women compete with men.
In social life the smatterer may get along without great trouble. In the case of the American girl her native wit engbles her to get along in American society and

e a smatterer all her life. For the requirements necessary to a successful ociety girl are little more than to look well, dress well, dance well, and have a smattering of music, of French, of artistic knowledge, of books, of horses, of ball-players, of men, and above all and everything an agile ability to change the subject when it gets beyond her

competition where a livelihood or a competence is the prize to be battled for ?

Here she meets a lord and master. Lord and master only because in this day, when every field s open to women, he learns thoroughly those things of which she only learns a smattering. It's a poor specimen of a man who is not ther

ough in some line. It's an extraordinary girl who is. The cause of it I know not, unless with women work is only a makeshift, to serve until the dreamed-of bridegroom shall come along and

take her from its drudgery.

Then what use to be thorough? What use to be ambitious to excel? What use to gain anything but a smattering of what is only to be a

But if the bridegroom fails to materialize? What wretched, unhappy, poorly paid creatures cirls must be all their lives because of their smattering.

In other respects I think H.'s letter is perfeetly correct, especially in putting first and 'splendid self-reliance' of the American girl. which exacts and obtains for herself a higher onsideration than that accorded to the women of any other nation in the world."

I think every one will say that the most distinctive characteristic of the American girl is her admirable self-reliance. It is by that selfreliance, sweet and brave and daring and untiring that she "commands success in every

There were many letters contributed to THE EVENING WORLD contest that deserve honorable nent. Loota's description was most excelent, but as he "critically discussed" the American girl by 200 words over the limit, his letter had to be counted out. A few lines from his contribution serve to show his opinion of the American girl's ability to command success in

If gauche and uncultured when first she begins. She will aim for the highest, and generally wins, if not born a "lady," wip, between you and me, in less than a jiffy she gets there, you'll see.

"Delmonico's" recipe for a typical American girl was very bright and original. The letters from "L. B.," "A Lover of Them All," "W. A. Blanchet," "Who Hopes to Win One," "E. Sandford Pegram," "Elvira," "Mrs. R. E. Woods, "and the writer of "A Mixture of Psychological Elements," and others too numerous to be mentioned, deserve honorable mention, while I know every American would admire "A. A. Watson's" beautiful toast to the American Girl.

I have even a word for the crusty bachelors. I think some of their letters were clever, and the eleverness took the sting out of their uncomplimentary remarks. We know some girl has been unkind or such thoughts would never have been born, and we also know some girl some day will chase them all away. So what matters it if a little pain at the heart and a had digestion makes some man call us less than angels. And then the American girl knows that there are times when she is not quite an angel. But she only smites if told so, for she knows, even her faults are almost always charming.

There were a few women-very few, I am glad to add-who contributed letters containing uncomplimentary remarks about their own sex. It is natural that all of us should sometimes see or know a girl or woman who appears to us to be contemptible in every respect; but how a woman can judge the whole race of women to be of that particular unpleasant kind I cannot understand. I think at the very least she would leave a loophole for herself. There are enough men in the world to speak ill of a large percentage of women without women trying to defame women. I do not mean that I object to women speaking truthfully, even if disagreeably, of one another individually, but because a woman knows several other women who are no credit to her kind it is no reason why she should decry the whole race of women. In a barrel of peaches there are always some imperfect ones.

To all those who have written I would say that all the letters received have been carefully read, but, owing to their vast number, it was found impossible to publish any but the very best. the prize, neglected to inclose his or her address,

Nervous Debility.

tion of the physical strength, a tired feeling with no in clination for exertion, and the power to work is dimin ished; the patient wakes mornings tired and unre-WEAKNESS AND freshed; there is an extreme NERVOUSNESS. nerrous and irritable condition; a dull, cloudy sensation, often accompanied by disa-greeable feelings in the head and eyes; the thoughts wander easily; there will be gradual failing of strength, with weakness and pain in the back; had taste in the mouth mornings; the vision becomes DEPRESSION dim, the memory impaired, and there OF MIND. is frequent dizziness; the nerves become so weakened that the least excitement or shock will flush the face, bring a tremor, trembling, or pulpitation of the heart. There is often gloom and depression of the mind. For these symptoms Dr. Grene's Nervurs is a certain and poestive cure. Under the use of this wonderful restorshad; the patient wakes mornings tired and unre positive curs. Under the use of this wonderful restor. tive, the dull eyes regain their brilliancy, the pale look
DIM VINION, and hollow cheeks show
IMPAIRED MEMORY, renewed health and vital-

ity: the weak and exhausted feelings give place to strength and rigor, the brain becomes clear, the nerves strong and steady, the gloom and depression are lifted from the mind, and perfect and permanent health is restored. It is an absolute specific A WONDERFUL for nervous debility. Young men REMEDY. with weakoned nerves and exhausted vitality can regal their strength by its use. It restores lost energy and invigorates the weakened vital forces in old and young. No one need despair of a cure. Don't fail to use this remedy, which is the greatest medical discovery of the century, and an absolutely certain cure will result. All druggists keep it. Price S1 per bottle. It is purely vegetable and harmless, containing nothing whatever injurious. Do not be deceived by any mercenary drug-gist, but get Dr. Greene's Nervura, the most strength ening and invigorating remedy for both nerve and body ever discovered, if you wish to be cured. Its discoverer,

WILLIAM GOULD SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE SWIFT TO HANG TO-MORROW. ASHLAND HOUSE.

H. H. Brockway, proprietor of the Ashland House, was sitting in the corridor of the hotel at 8 o'clock this morning when Wm, Gould, who has been a guest of the house for the last four years, cutered the hotel carrying a small box in his hand.

Gould nodded good morning to Mr. Brockwa and went directly to his room. An hour later the chambermaid, not knowing that Gould had returned, opened his door with her passkey, and was startled to find him n his right temple and a revolver clutched in his hand.

his hand.

Her screams brought the proprietor to the room, where a hasty examination showed him that Gould was dead.

Word was at once sent to the nearest police station and the Coroner was notified.

Gould was formerly a cigar-maker in this city, and having amassed a little money, engaged in speculations. Mr. Brockway was in the habit of cashing coupons for him, but had not been called upon of late to do so.

He once inquired the reason from Mr. Gould, and was told rather sadly that he had none to

and was told rather sadily that he had none to cash.

He has been noticeably despondent for the past few days, and it is supposed that he had net with heavy financial losses, which prompted him to commit suicide.

He is known to have friends and relatives in this city, and Mr. Brockway has sent out meagers in search of them.

Gould was a member of the Consolidated Exchange and had been an active oil speculator.

A torn letter was found, addressed to Egan Lennox & Co., of 280 Broadway, stating that a draft for \$10 was inclosed, being the amount of his weekly deposit.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins granted permission to remove the body to an undertaker's, at 355 Fourth avenue.

Mr. Gould is sixty years old and is supposed to be a widower.

Says the Whyo Robbed Him. Daniel Sullivan, of 147 Hester street, alleged by the police to be a noted member of the Whyo gang, was arrested and positively identified at Essex Market Court to-day by Farmer Adam Kernshock, of White Plains, as having knocked down and robbed the latter on Canal street Sat-urday night. Sullivan was held.

Jersey's Fire Board Clerk Dead.

John P. Van Alst, jr., Clerk of the Jersey City John F. Van Alst, R., Clerk of the Jersey City Fire Board since 1880, died very suddenly this morning at his residence, 11 Forrest street, Jersey City. His death is attributed to heart failure. He was forty-nine years old and leaves a wife and six children.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a certury. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the head of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Br. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime. or Alum. Sold-suly in Cana. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO,

Stern Brothers

Trimmed BONNETS AND HATS,

the productions of their own workrooms, at very

ATTRACTIVE PRICES. 32 to 36 West 23d St.

OUR ELECTRIC STREET CARS.

BOSTON ALDERMEN VISIT THIS CITY TO INSPECT THEM.

For many years Boston, among other things, has been famed for its street cars. But these cars have all been given motion by horseflesh, and Boston slowly, but surely, has for a number of years been awakening to the fact that something besides horses is needed to carry suburban residents.

So for a few months past President Whitney, of all horse railroads of Boston, has been experi-

suburdan residents.

so for a few months past President Whitney, of all horse railroads of Boston, has been experiment in the great specialist in euring hervous and chronic disease, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

UNER HIS GREAT REMBDY AND CONSULT HIM

ABOUT YOUR CASE IF YOU DESIRE.

To the unknown friends who considered Judge Bly the typical girl. I kiss my hand and thank them. They are friends indeed, because they sacrificed their chances of winning the prize to pay compliment to the Judge, who has not the concell to consider herself a typical American girl. And then, I believe it is not lawful for a Judge to try a case in which the prize to pay compliment to the Judge, who has not the concell to consider herself a typical American girl. And then, I believe it is not lawful for a Judge to try a case in which the prize to pay compliment to the Judge, who has not the concell to consider herself a typical American girl. And then, I believe it is not lawful for a Judge to try a case in which the prize to pay compliment to the Judge, who has not the concell to consider herself a typical they are they suburdent the rest of the Judge has a personal interest, therefore, my friends you were counted out. However, I think one and all will join me in asying:

Reliant therefore unable to give the real name of the William G. Reed, Charles W. Smith, William G. Reed, Charles W. Smith, William G. Reed, Charles W. Smith, William G. Reed, Charles W. Smith

THE PROBABLE END OF A LONG CONTEST OVER A MURDERER'S LIFE.

SEPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I HARTFORD. April 17,-The probability is that John H. Swift, in whose case most extraordinary efforts in court and Legislature have been made to avert the death penalty, will be hanged at the jail in this city to-morrow.

The proceedings in his behalf, including the special act commuting his sentence, which was special act commuting his sentence, which was vetoed by the Governor, and the determined pleadings of the condemned man's sister have made the case one of extended interest. Senator Hall yesterday made an attempt to rush a bill through creating a Board of Pardons, where persons under sentence of death could have their cases referred.

It is thought by many that he had Swift's case in view when advocating this bill, and he met with spirised opposition.

NORWAY SEALS FOR BARNUM.

They Replace These on Which the Polar Bear Dined.

The scals recently ordered by cable by Barnum Bailey from Norway, to replace those devoured by the large white polar bear, have just arrived, and have been put in the cage with the remaining ones of the original troupe.

They have been placed in the hands of Mr.

They have been placed in the hands of Mr. George Conklin, the superintendent of the animal department, who expects to have them sufficiently instructed for public exhibition in Brooklyn. Yesterday the children of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum on Riverside avenue visited the circus in a body in charge of the attendants.

This is the last week of the great show, and is the best time to see it, as many novelties are introduced at analyses. the best time to see it, as many novelties are introduced at each performance.

The contract between Barnum and Forepaugh by which the two great showmen agree not to exhibit in the same territory continues during this season and next. By its terms Forepaugh has the exclusive right to exhibit in Philadelphia, and Barnum the same right in regard to New York and Brooklyn. All other territory is equally divided, the two shows alternating yearly in playing the two sections.

No Dinmonds in the Box. A cigar box bearing the superscription that it addressed to Heilbrunn & Blank is a puzzler to the Custom-House officials. When opened it was found to contain no diamonds and to be full of cotton wadding. Heilbrunn & Co. say the diamonds were accidentally omitted on the other side. contained 6,000 francs worth of diamonds and

FOR THE CENTENNIAL Beautiful Terra-Cotta

Washington . Lincoln.

22 inches high, hand-

somely hand-painted. in finest natural colors, at \$2.69 each.

Also Decorations, Flags, Buntings, &c. Send for Price List.

Bloomingdale Bros., and 59th St. THE LILY SUED BY HER COOK.

GUSTAV BROCHE TRIES TO COLLECT A BILL OF \$200.

There is no monotony about the life of Mrs. Langtry. When she isn't being carved up or her house set fire to, some exciting incident comes to make things pleasant.

Her French cook, Gustav Broche, is the last. He has a bill of \$200 which he wants the Lily to settle.
It represents his expenditures and service

supplying the table of the Lily. She engaged him at \$15 a day, and all he saved out of that was to be his perquisite. But when it came to getting up neat little midnight suppers for six or seven covers he found that he wasn't saving much.

Mrs. Langtry is not over fond of simple truckman fare. She has a damty tooth and thinks good, requisite nourishment is her due. So she used to put certain delicacies in her menu which were somewhat expensive. Then when Gustav wanted to serve the sum-

mons on the Lily she was not to be found. Junge McAdam gave the right of substituted service by leaving a copy with the servants, in

the letter-box or tacking it on the door.

A stout woman opened the door this morning to an Evening World reporter. She was in a state of the densest ignorance.

The only thing she knew was that no summons had been served during the past week, because she is the only servant there now, and she hadn't seen any.

she is the only servant there how and she hadn's seen any.

She didn't know where Mrs. Langtry was, how long she was going to be there, didn't know Mr. Gebhardt and didn't know anything except that no summons had been served.

Mrs. Langtry is said to have gone to Boston Monday with the intention of staying several weeks. She is a difficult person to serve a summons on, as Mr. Mathot, Gustav's lawyer, knows. mons on, as Mr. Massion, knows.
Prof. Senac had some difficulty in getting his fencing bill paid.

NO ESCAPE FOR ERHARDT.

Office-Seekers Swarm at His Doors at All Hours of the Day. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, April 17. - Joel B. Erhardt can-

not escape the office-seekers by staying here. They crawl in on him at all hours of the day and camp all night on his front stoop. "And a good many of them," said he. " hav to sleep on my neighbor's front stoop, which I like better."

When complimented upon his courteous treatment of the retiring Collector, Mr. Erhardt said: "Thore's no necessity for rushing into an office, slapping your trunk down on the floor, and throwing the other man's trunk out of the window.

of the window.

"He ought to have time to close up his business decently and go out like a gentleman, and then I can go in like a gentleman." Bergmann Is Sued for Electment. A luli prevailed yesterday in the South Beach warfare. Both sides, however, still go armed, and it is believed that hostilities are liable to be renewed at any moment. Bergmann, it appears, is fighting not only for the validity of his lease to the property now in the Widow Miller's possession, but for the very land on which his hotel stands. Hugh McRoberts, the former Treasurer of Richmond County, claims to be the rightful owner, and has commenced a suit of distress.

More Money for Lizzie Dowd. "Charity" sends \$2 for Lizzie Dowd, who lost her pocketheck containing the money for



MALCOLM BELL

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WITH A PROLOGUE BY THE EDITOR

STROPRIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. The author relates how he became acquainted with John Stuart, who was a fellow-clerk of his in a small causity bank in England. That two clerks became autimate and triendly. On New Year's Eve, 1855, Stuart returned to his room. It was the last seen of him. The doors were broken open and the room searched, but no trace of Stuart. His disappearance was most mysterious. He had locked himself in his room and had never some out. How had he disappeared and why? A further search of the apartments revealed anthing but as squelope containing a note to the landledy with a year's rent, and he wished his rooms reserved for him for that period. There was also a disary in which a lew mysterious and unapplanable entries were made. The manipaling of the apariments proved that Stuart had newer left them although he had vanished. Investigation and the hour for Stuart or his body continued, but without success, and the mystery of the disappearance remained impenstrable, At lest the search was abandoned. After the twive months had expired Stuart's friend moved into his apartments. One evening while he was sitting alone in the twilight John Stuart returned as mysteriously as he had disappeared.

Continued in To-Morrow Morning's WORLD.